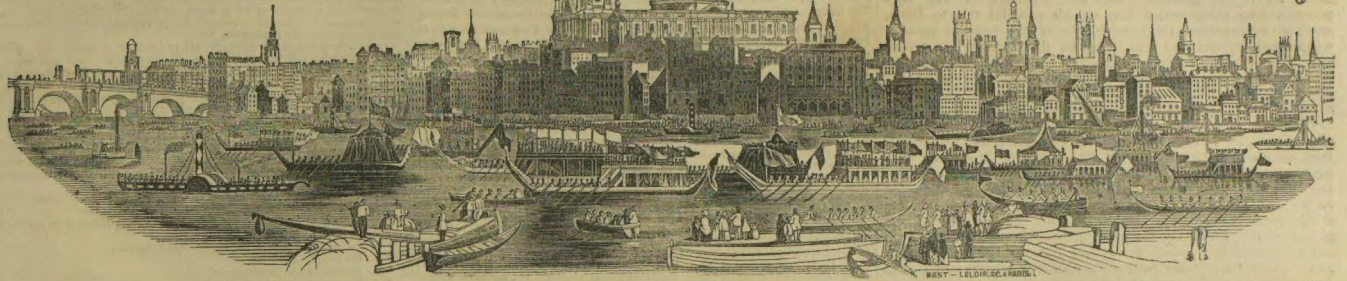


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 510.—VOL. XIX.]

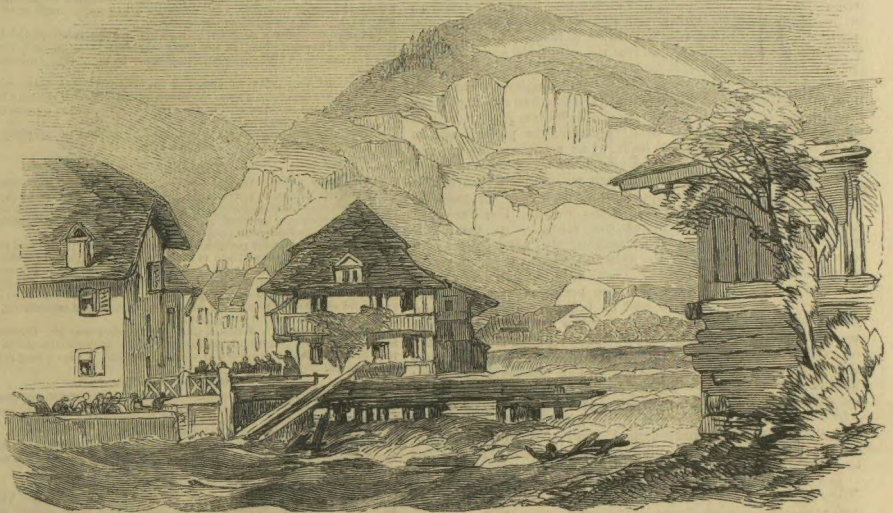
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851.

[SIXPENCE.]

## LONDON AND PARIS.

WE this week continue our Illustrations of the festivities instituted at Paris, ostensibly in honour of the Great Exhibition and of the city of London, but, in reality, in honour of the English nation. We have already expressed ourselves in terms of high approval of the spirit which dictated the invitation given by the Prefect of the Seine, and which animated the whole Parisian population in the reception of their English guests, and have indulged in some, we think, not unwarrantable or over sanguine anticipations of the good that is likely to result from the interchange of friendly sentiments between two such mighty and once hostile nations. In returning to the subject, we do so, that we may, as far as our own circulation extends, neutralise the impolitic and ungracious attempts of a portion of the daily press to throw ridicule upon the guests who were invited, and consequently upon the givers of what we cannot but consider the most remarkable series of festivities recorded in the annals of any people.

Few persons will, we think, be found of sufficient wrongheadedness to deny that the original idea of the invitation given by Paris to London was a good one, and that the tendency of such displays of generous sentiments between nations whose yet unforbidden feuds formerly held the world in awe, is to aid the mighty cause of human happiness and advancement. If this be conceded, it is surely in bad taste on the part of Englishmen to hint at such a time that the cordiality of the Parisians was misplaced, or to indulge in any ridicule of them because they may have imagined London to be as much London as Paris is Paris, and the Lord Mayor of London to be as great a public officer as the Prefect of the Seine. If they committed a mistake in their



INUNDATION OF THE RIVER AAR, AT UNTERSEEN, SWITZERLAND, ON AUGUST 1.—REMAINS OF THE BRIDGE.



INUNDATION OF THE RIVER AAR, AT UNTERSEEN SWITZERLAND, ON AUGUST 1.—REMAINS OF HOUSES ABOVE THE BRIDGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of nearly 50 per cent.

The charter party was laid out in a charter to a company formed to run an independent line of first-class steam-ships direct from Liverpool to Rio. The company will be entitled the South American and General Steam Navigation Company, and the directors will include some of the first mercantile men of Liverpool, and Mr. Mackay, the London agent of the company, is a well-known name, which will to a large extent be held in Manchester) will comprise four first-class steamships, with a branch steam-ship to run to and from Rio and the River Plate; and the departures will be once per month from either end.

THE BRIGANDS.—Athens journals to the 28th ult. state, that on the 26th inst. two brigands, two women, two boys, and a hermit, tortured two females by pouring boiling oil into their bosoms. After this act the brigands approached nearer to the capital, and on their way had a conflict with some gendarmes, five of whom they wounded seriously. Near the forest of Achaia, the brigands were met by a party of gendarmes, who fired on them, and robbed of their money and effects and three valuable horses; one of the travellers was wounded by a pistol-ball. Near Lania, a band of brigands, under the orders of a notorious chief, named Chiracou, were attacked by a party of gendarmes, who killed three of the brigands; the rest made their escape. The gendarmes had two horses killed.



# THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, AS OBSERVED IN SWEDEN BY MR. J. R. HIND.

THE accompanying diagrams are illustrative of observations taken during the total solar eclipse of July 28th, at Kavelberg, near Engelholm, on the west coast of Sweden, to which place Mr. Hind proceeded for the express purpose of observing this rare phenomenon.

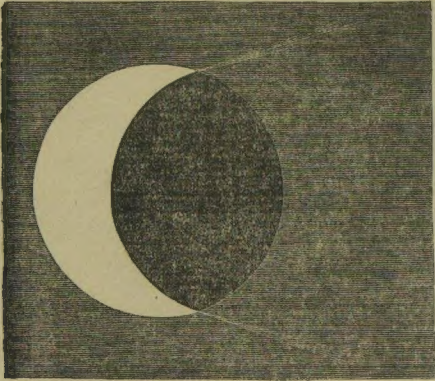


FIG. 1.—APPEARANCE OF RAYS OF LIGHT SHOOTING OFF AS TANGENTS TO THE MOON'S LIMB AT THE CUBES.

Fig. 1 represents the appearance of rays of light tangential to the moon's limb at the cubes, when about two-thirds of the sun's disc were covered. This appearance lasted about one minute, and then vanished entirely.

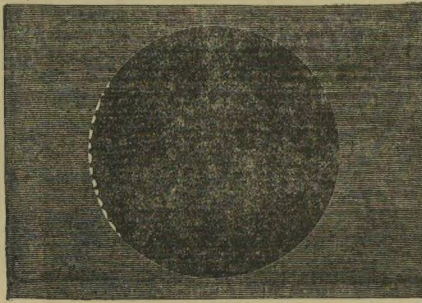


FIG. 2.—THE "BEADS" IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE EXTINCTION OF THE SUN.

Fig. 2 shows the luminous beads, as they are termed by astronomers, which presented themselves immediately before the extinction of the sun, and are attributed by Mr. Hind to the effect of sunshine between the mountain peaks and along the valleys situate near the apparent edge of the moon's disc, the phenomenon thus produced being doubtless exaggerated by some optical cause. At the moment of commencement of totality, three luminous beads appeared to run into each other very rapidly, and all traces of the sun were lost. From the fact of the late Mr. Baily, the English astronomer, having especially directed attention to the visibility of the bright drops, they are generally known at the present time as "Baily's beads."

SUN'S UPPER LIMB.

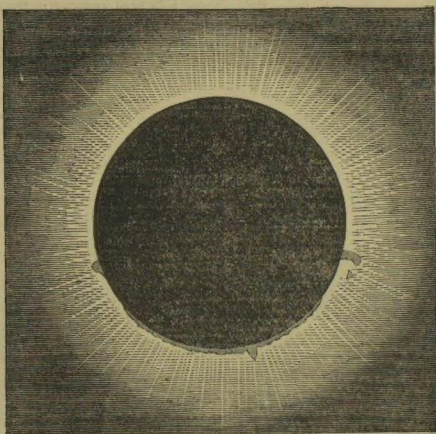


FIG. 3.—ROSE-COLOURED PROMINENCES 30 SECONDS BEFORE THE RE-APPEARANCE OF THE SUN.

Fig. 3 exhibits the corona, or ring of light, surrounding the dark body of the moon during the total eclipse, and the prominences on the moon's limb. The corona was of the colour of tarnished silver, and extended to a distance of about one-third of the apparent diameter of the moon from her border. There was a flickering, or undulating motion in the light of the corona, but nothing resembling the circular motion described by some observers in previous eclipses. The prominences were rose-coloured at their edges, but paler in their centres, and a bright violet tint extended along the moon's limb, where a continuous range of incandescent light presented itself. The principal projection was situated on the right, or western limb; it was straight throughout two-thirds of its length, but curved like a sabre at its extremity, and, what is most remarkable, continued visible four seconds after the sun had reappeared. A little below it was a triangular spot of the same bright rose colour; but perfectly detached from the moon's limb. This spot remained unchanged

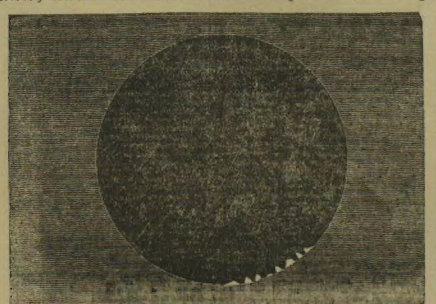


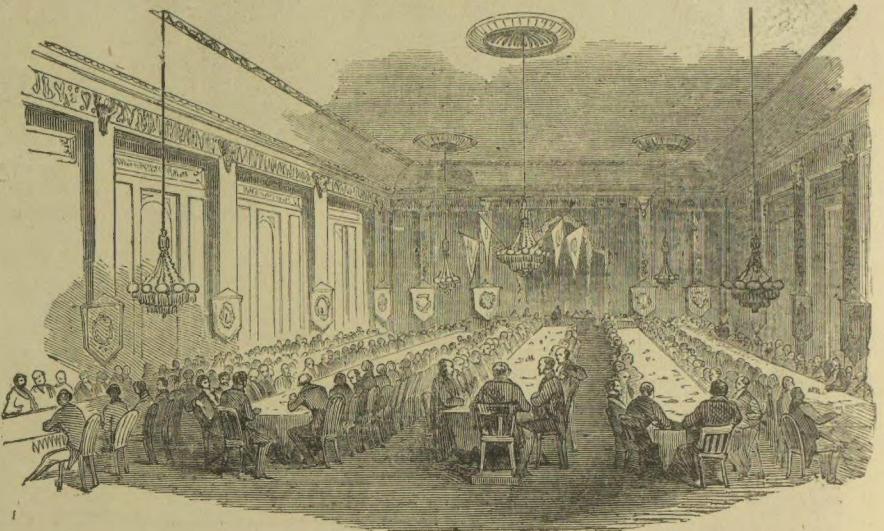
FIG. 4.—THE "BEADS" AT THE END OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

as regards its position in respect to the great projection during the whole time it was visible. Two other prominences were conspicuous—one near the south point, and the other on the eastern edge of the moon; in addition to which, there was a long succession of small projections round the southern part of the moon's limb, as shown in the Engraving. These appearances are usually termed "red flames." It is almost certain that they are connected in some way with the sun.

Fig. 4 shows the beads, about five seconds before the sun became visible, as a very fine crescent; they were brighter and larger, but less numerous, than before.

## THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THE annual High Court meeting of this great benefit society, numbering nearly 120,000 members, commenced on Monday week, in Caldwell's large dancing academy, Dean-street, Soho-square, and did not terminate until the following Friday evening. Delegates from all parts of the kingdom were in attendance to represent the various courts or branches of this ancient order. The chair was



ANNUAL HIGH COURT MEETING OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Paris *fetes* being fairly over, the officials and the attention of the public seem to have returned to the Exhibition with greater zest than ever. Even those amongst the French metropolis, do not appear to enjoy the interior of the Crystal Palace any the less for a comparison with the splendours of the Hôtel de Ville, or the heat and dust of the Champs de Mars. In short, the Exhibition stands the comparison in everything, but certain indications of faded coverings of counters and crimson cloth, from which the colour is very rapidly departing under the action of the light which is so generally diffused around. It is, however, the practiced eye alone which detects this; and to the masses which still come up from the country in crowds, everything is as bright and as brilliant as at the beginning of May. Whether these crowds will diminish or increase, is a problem to be solved; but to all appearance the last day of the Exhibition, whenever that may be, will be a subject of as much solicitude, probably even more, than its opening day.

Improvements in the arrangements and additions to the contributions are continually making. The Manchester people, of whose display we have had occasion to complain on several occasions, appear at last to be about to make a show of the products of the important district of which it is the centre, and a large trophy-like erection is now in the course of arrangement in a portion of the agricultural department, and at the back of the court devoted to printed fabrics. It appears that this display is intended to make up, in some measure, for the paucity of Manchester products in their proper classes, and that a series of examples of the leading features of the trade of that town is at last to be attempted. In short, it has been discovered that the Exhibition was a greater fact than many of its hitherto supporters supposed it ever could be; and being astonished at finding that their absence did not generally affect the welfare of the undertaking, however much it might affect their welfare in particular, they have made a virtue of necessity, and do that at the last which ought to have been done at the outset. Money subscriptions to such an undertaking are of little comparative value, unless earnestness and zeal are also displayed in the practical working out of the purpose for which the money is subscribed.

The United States, too, are about to make another addition, as from forty to fifty large packages arrived the other day, and the contents will, in due time, find their location in the territory assigned to them, but which has been so long vacant from their absence, and we trust that the display will be satisfactory to all parties. Indeed, this constant anxiety to improve and add to former contributions, in every department of the Exhibition, is a sure sign of the impression its success has made upon the minds of those most concerned; and the probabilities are, that improvements and additions will be going on until the day of closing.

Her Majesty renewed her visits on the mornings of Friday, the 8th, and Saturday, the 9th. This caused some little hurry in the return from Paris of some portion of the Executive; and Mr. Dilke arrived on the first morning just in time to receive the Queen and the Prince on their entrance. The same later as ever was displayed by the Royal visitors. Portions already examined were re-visited, and again carefully inspected, and on both mornings, general rather than special departments were selected. It is expected that her Majesty will take the opportunity of paying several visits prior to her departure for Scotland, as before the return of the Royal family from the north the Exhibition will in all probability be closed.

The discussion as to what the Building ought to be devoted to, appears likely to be an interminable one, since it is generally agreed that it will be retained. Perhaps the recent visit to Paris may suggest that it is the only chance for realizing in England anything like those gay and enlivening out-door scenes which the Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, the gardens of the Tuileries, or the Palais National present. Under any circumstances, the question has now a chance of fair consideration; and if the Crystal Palace is to be taken down, it will be because the people did not desire that it should be retained.

The jury business would appear to be quite finished, so far, at least, as the work of adjudication is concerned. The preparation of reports will, of course, be a work of time, particularly as it is intended that the reports of each jury should, as far as possible, contain a statement as to the present position of the industry which that part of the Exhibition on which the report is made represents. This, if properly carried out, will render their documents of the greatest possible value and importance; and the awards, after all, will be but a secondary matter compared with the report itself. The French jury, however, have taken time by the fore-lock, and, instead of keeping the awards to their country "private and confidential," astonished their English colleagues by the publication and sale of a list of many of their medals, which could be had from the "Flying stationers" of the Boulevards for a sou. Of course, no one is responsible for the accuracy of the list; but it appears to have been sufficiently near the mark to have astonished those who are cognisant of the facts.

VISITORS FROM CHINA.—The list of foreign visitors to this country, who have been attracted hither by the Great Exhibition, has just received a very novel addition, by the arrival of a Chinese family of rank, *per the Lady Peel*, direct from Canton. These interesting personages consist of a Chinese gentleman of the name of Chung atel, and his wife Ahap, accompanied by her two sisters, and attended by a female domestic. The three ladies possess the genuine small feet constituting the peculiar characteristic of the higher class females in the Celestial Empire. These denizens of the flowery land had hoped to have reached England in time to be present at the opening of the Great Exhibition, but their arrival has been much retarded by contrary winds. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to convey her Royal commands to the ladies, through Colonel Phipps, that they will take an early opportunity of proceeding to London, for the purpose of being introduced to her Majesty, and they leave London for that purpose in a day or two.

An exact inventory of the Imperial and Royal cabinet of coins and antique medals, at Vienna, has just been drawn up. The total number of pieces is 107,647, of which 25,692 are Grecian, and 35,944 Roman. In the latter the numismatic cabinet of Vienna is richer than all those which exist even in Italy.

taken by S. Boyce, Esq., H.C.R., and W. M. Williams, Esq., H.S.C.R., was in the vice-chair. The delegates present numbered several hundred, and they completely filled the lower hall, whilst private members of the society filled the gallery. The objects of the meeting were to take into consideration the altering or making new rules for the next twelve months, and electing the Executive Council for the same period. A great number of the laws constituting the Society were altered so as to meet the wants of the increasing number of members. The managing body, it appeared, had liquidated the society at an early period of the year, and a smart discussion took place between those parties who were opposed to such being done, but the conduct of the Executive body was eventually approved of by an overwhelming majority. The expense of the managing body, and that sum was voted merely as a gratuity to mark the respect the delegates entertained of their services. The society has now between 2000 and 3000 branches, in most parts of the globe, from £100,000 to £150,000 is annually paid to sick members, from £30,000 to £40,000 for funerals, and considerably over the latter sum to widows and orphans, distressed members, &c. The surplus capital of the Order, at the present time, is above half a million. The new Executive Council having been installed into office, votes of thanks were passed to the previous managing officers, and the proceedings, after lasting five days, terminated.

## THE FETES AT PARIS.

We published, last week, the letters of several of our special correspondents in Paris, detailing the splendid festivities given by the Prefect of the Seine and the Parisians to their English visitors. We had not space, however, to print all the communications that we received; and now return to the subject with a fuller account of the *Grandes Eaux* at Versailles—one of the most brilliant of all the brilliant scenes that signalized the week, and of the remarkable reception given by the President of the Republic at the Chateau de St. Cloud.

## THE FETE AT ST. CLOUD.

The beautiful chateau and park of St. Cloud have often been the scenes of festivity and splendour; but never, we should think, did any of the royal, imperial, and princely occupants of that abode behold such a brilliant and remarkable scene as it presented on Monday. St. Cloud is situated on a bend of the river Seine, in the midst of a finely diversified country, about two leagues from Paris. The palace was originally built in 1572, as a private residence, by M. Goudy, a banker, or financier; but was purchased in 1668 by Louis XIV., and presented to the Duke of Orleans. Vast sums were laid out upon it; the palace was enlarged and decorated; the park was planted by the celebrated Le Notre; and St. Cloud became renowned as one of the most luxurious residences of Royalty. Louis XVI. purchased the chateau from the Orleans family, in 1782, and presented it to Marie Antoinette, who here passed some of the happiest days that were permitted to her in the course of her short and troubled life. Often during the progress of the first revolution must the Queen and her family have gazed from its windows and terraces upon the lovely panoramas of Paris stretching beneath her—its white houses glowing in the sunlight or the moonlight—as in that lovely scene all was peacefulness and tranquillity. In the dawning days of her evil fortune, she shuddered, no doubt, to reflect how deceptive the scene might be; what boiling and raging human passions might be at work amid these tranquil houses and long lines of streets and thoroughfares, and what doleful tragedies might day by day be enacted amid that landscape which looked so lovely and so peaceful as much, perhaps, for its convenient proximity to the capital, as for its beauty. The turbulent, treacherous, and excitable city was at his very feet, and the Chateau de St. Cloud was his watch-tower, whence he could survey, and, if need were, command it. With one of the most momentous critical incidents of his career, the Chateau de St. Cloud is historically associated, for in the Salle de l'Orangerie were enacted the events of the 15th Brumaire, which made Napoleon an Emperor, hurled Charles X. from the throne, and Louis Philippe officer slept within its walls more frequently than in those of the more gorgeous but less secure Tuileries.

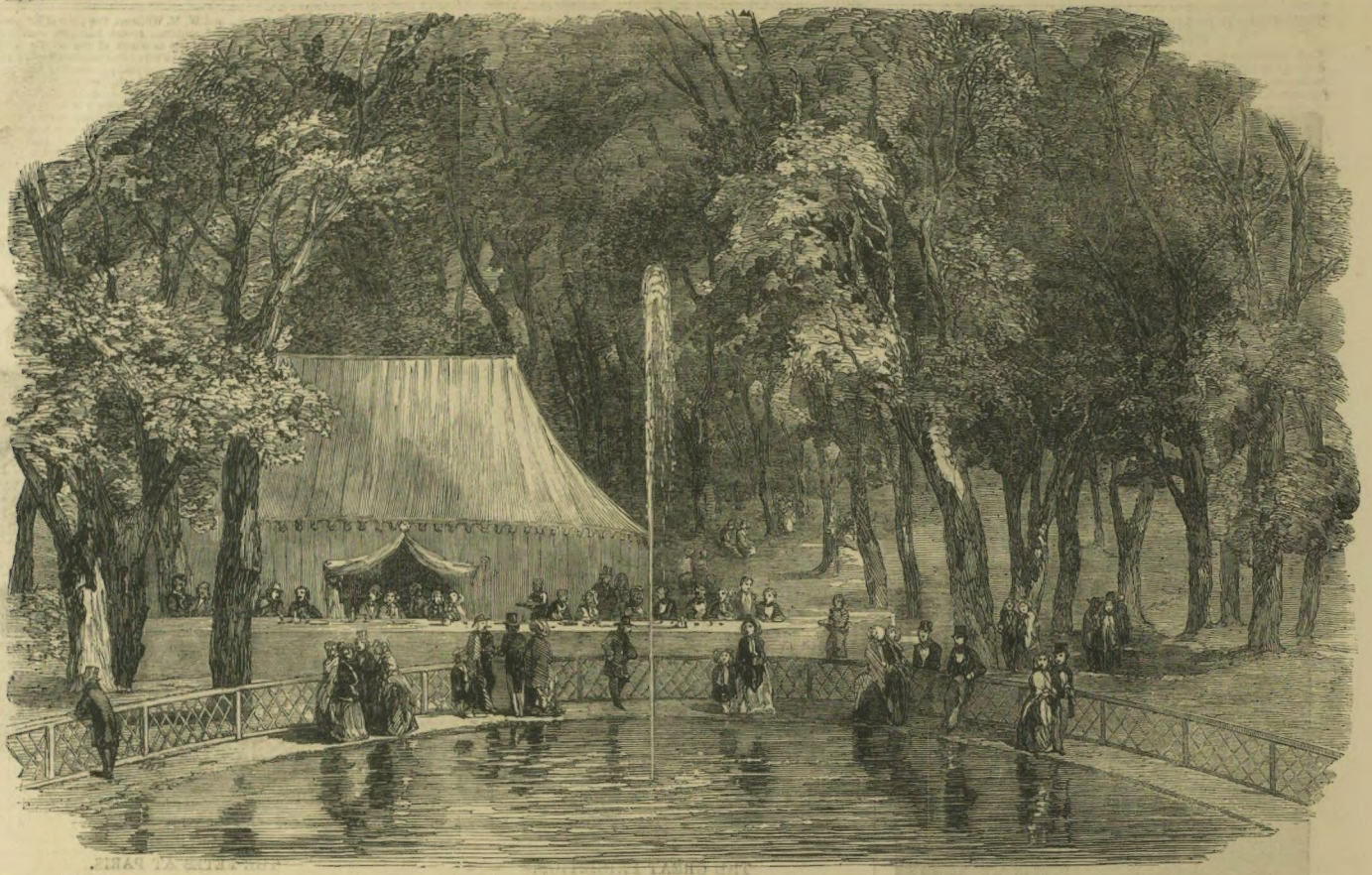
The grounds of the chateau are laid out with great taste, and have the inestimable advantage of possessing fine trees in the full growth of maturity. The long avenues are on a smaller scale than those at Versailles, but are equally beautiful; and the fountains, as in that more celebrated resort, are disposed with a proper regard to the picturesque.

The invitations issued to the English and other guests stated that the President of the Republic would receive them in the chateau, to pass the day from three o'clock in the afternoon until seven; but this arrangement was subsequently altered, in order to afford an opportunity to the members of the National Assembly, who had been invited to attend, without neglecting their legislative duties. It was, therefore, intimated that the visitors would be at liberty to remain as long as should be agreeable to the hosts.

As early as half-past two o'clock equipages were on their way to St. Cloud, and by three o'clock a string of hundreds of carriages pressed through the adjacent villages on their way to the chateau. The road from St. Cloud to the gates of the palace was on each side lined by a dense mass of people, who hunched on the grass at the road-side with their wives and children, and ate their *pâté* and drank their *vin ordinaire* to beguile the time. The doors of the chateau were opened precisely at three o'clock, and the whole suite of splendid state-rooms were thrown open to the visitors. The company on arrival proceeded to promenade through the saloons, admiring the works of art, and more especially the splendid tapestry with which the walls are covered; but the heat in-doors became at last so excessive, and the attractions of the greensward, and the cool avenues of the park, so paramount, aided as the trees, that the great majority of the company soon distributed themselves over the park, and the fete became what it was intended to be—a magnificent *fête champêtre*. Two bands of music were stationed in the park, and two buffets had been erected for the supply of food.

At an early hour the President arrived, accompanied at once to the park, giving his arm to the Marchioness of Normandy. On his approach to the palace, through the dense line on each side of the road from the Place de St. Cloud, he was enthusiastically cheered. At about five o'clock, in a sort of square formed near one of the military bands, after the President had conversed with some private friends, his Excellency



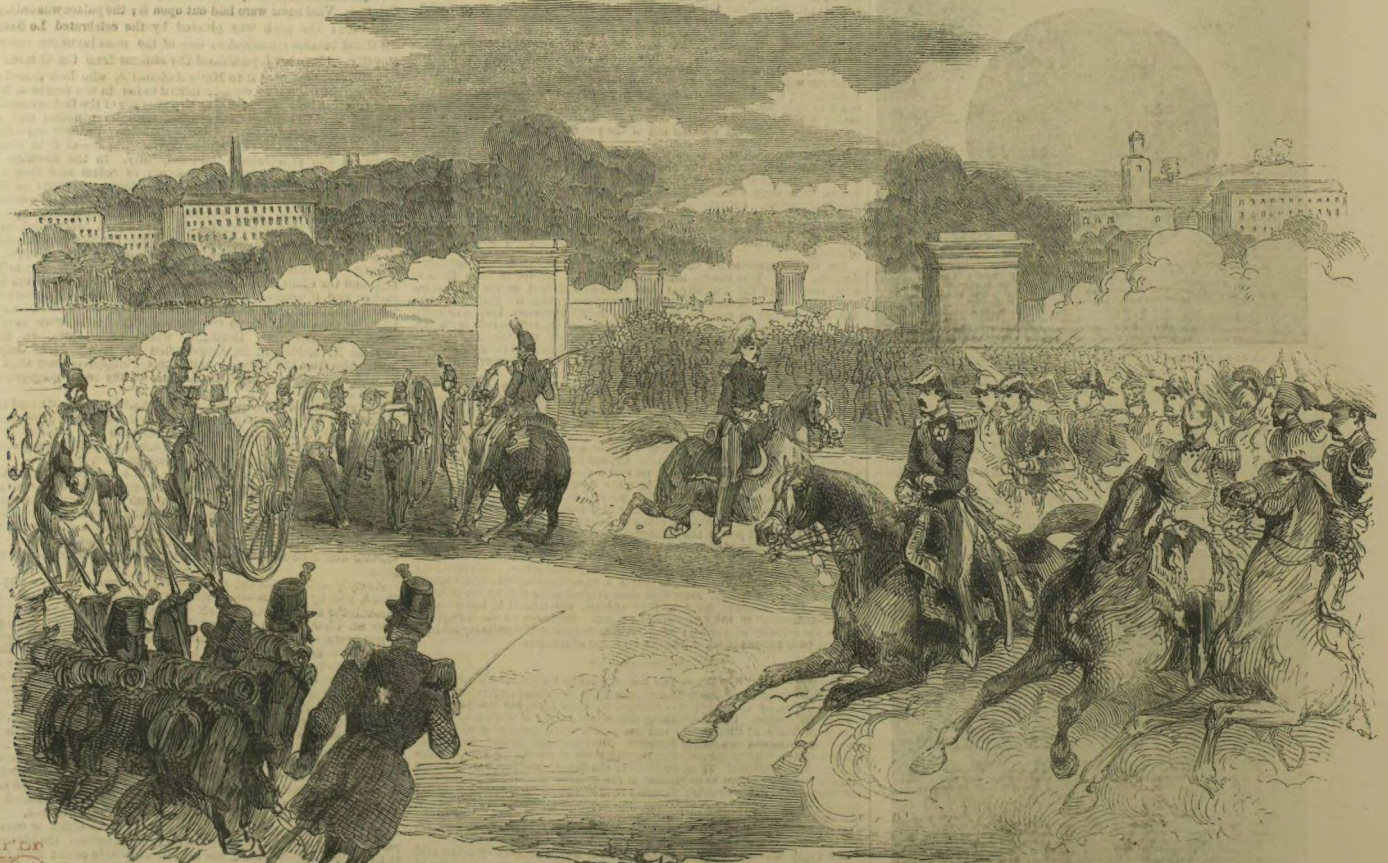


GREAT EXHIBITION FETE AT ST. CLOUD.—REFRESHMENT TENT.

the Marquis of Normanby presented the Lord Mayor of London. The President expressed to him the extreme happiness that he derived from the visit of the chief magistrate of the city of London, and his warm sense of the kind feeling towards France manifested by the English nation. The Lord Mayor acknowledged in suitable terms the honour done to him. The crowd of French visitors pressed around, as on former occasions, to see the Lord Mayor, and all expressing to each other their surprise that he wore no decorations, and asking the English whether his was a political or a non-political office; whether he were elected annually or for life, and what were his functions. It was an object of general remark among the English visitors, that there were far more military officers than civilians present; and that for each Englishman in the grounds there was at least one French officer, if not more. After walking about the gardens and park, and finding at each step something to admire, whether in the arrangement of the ground, the splendid avenues of lofty fruit trees, with chequered shadows such as Creswick would love to paint, or the unexpected bursting forth of a magnificent fountain, sending up a

column of water to the height of 100 or 120 feet, glittering in the sunshine, and arched by rainbows; or coming across groups of well-dressed ladies, scattered among the *bosquets*, in picturesque combinations, forming veritable, though quite unintentional *tableaux vivans* after the style of Watteau; it was announced that the great buffet, or side-board, in the *Salle de l'Orangerie* was open, and that the heat-oppressed multitude would find a magnificent cold collation spread out for them, with ices, fruit, and wine *à discretion*. A rush was immediately made towards it; but, alas! for the English visitors, the place had been monopolized and pre-occupied. The blue coats and red trousers of the French military filled the whole hall. Neither English gentleman nor English lady had a chance; and with a want of gallantry, sorely belying the ancient character of their nation, these bearded warriors seemed to think of themselves, and of themselves alone. Some of those with whom we were thrown into unpleasant proximity ate as if they had never eaten anything but dry bread and potatoes before, and as if such a collation were an unexpected and delightful novelty; and drank champagne as if it were rare indeed that

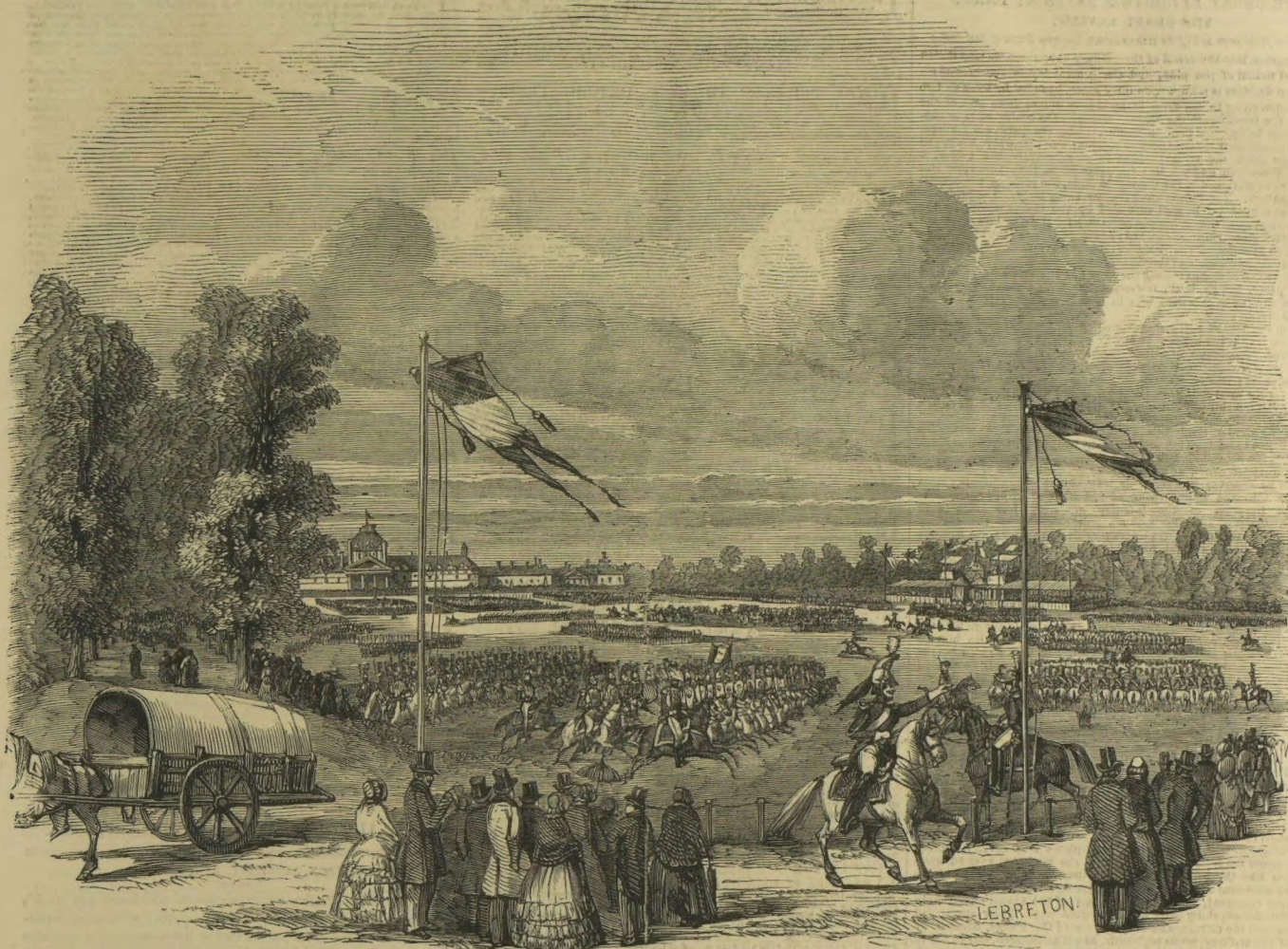
they had such a chance. Some, again, drank to the health of the English ladies, who, poor souls, had no wine in which to return the somewhat suspicious compliment; and it seemed to us that the brave officers rather enjoyed their own good fortune in being so amply provided with good things, and the bad fortune of others who had not their strength or their impudence, to feast themselves to the disadvantage of their neighbours. As for the Lord Mayor, in whose honour the *fete* was to some extent given, he was obliged to fare in a corner as he best could—unnoticed and unknown, while the brave officers were besieging the buffet, calling out, at the top of their voices, for “a bottle of champagne for the Lord Mayor,” “a fowl for the Sheriffs,” “a *pate* for an Alderman,” and carrying off by wholesale, amid the laughter of their comrades and of the waiters, the prizes which should have been awarded to the dignitaries of London. The supply, it should be stated, was most abundant, and the viands and wines were of the choicest kind; but the space was too small for the immense number of visitors, who could not, we imagine, have been less than two thousand. Hundreds, who had entered the



GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—THE GRAND REVIEW.—THE PRESIDENT AND HIS STAFF.—(SEE PAGE 214.)







THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—GRAND REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

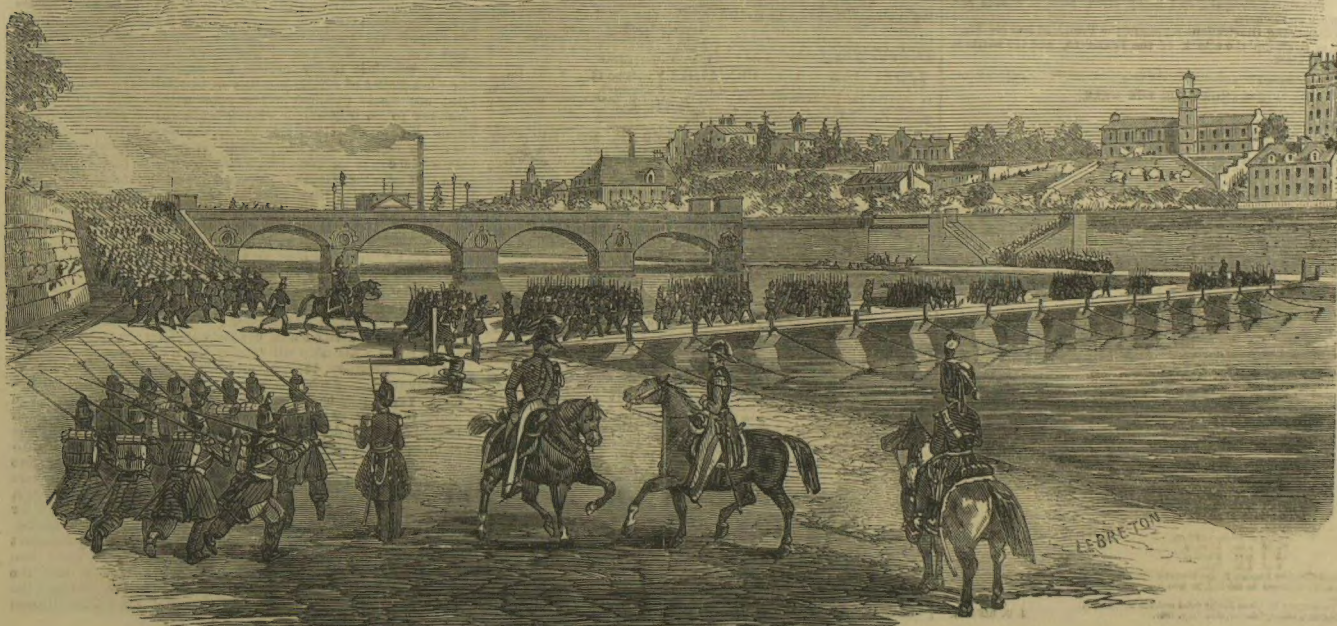
Orangerie, left it again immediately in consequence of the crowd, and had to wait more than an hour before they could obtain the smallest refreshment. The inconvenience would have been still greater, if about this time a considerable number who had made arrangements to return to Paris to dinner, had not left the palace.

From six to seven o'clock there were fresh arrivals, consisting chiefly

of persons whose official and legislative duties had prevented them coming at an earlier hour, but they bore no proportion to the number who had quitted. There was at one time a disposition on the part of the military to get up a cry of "Vive le President" and "Vive l'Empereur;" but this indiscretion was speedily checked by the more judicious friends of Louis Napo-

leon, and once in a marked manner by the President himself; and, though two or three times faintly revived, the withdrawal of the President put an end to the scene.

Upon the whole, the *fete* at St. Cloud was as gratifying and splendid as any of the series, and will long be remembered with pleasure by those who were present at it, whether French or English.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—THE GRAND REVIEW.—BRIDGE OF BOATS AND ATTACK ON THE TROCADERO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)







Yet, it must not be supposed that our watering-place is an empty place, deserted by all visitors except a few stanch persons of approved fidelity. On the contrary, the chances are, that if you come down here in August or September, you wouldn't find a house to lay your head in. As to finding either house or lodging of which you could reduce the terms, you could scarcely an-



## WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.



MARGATE.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH

gaze in a more hopeless pursuit. For all this, you are to observe that every season is the worst season ever known, and that the householding population of our watering-place are ruined regularly every autumn. They are like the farmers, in regard that it is surprising how much ruin they will bear. We have an excellent hotel—capital baths, warm, cold, and shower—first-rate bathing machines—and as good butchers, bakers, and grocers, as heart could desire. They all do business, it is to be presumed, from motives of philanthropy—but it is quite certain that they are all being ruined. Their interest in strangers, and their politeness under ruin, bespeak their amiable nature. You would say so, if you only saw the baker helping a new-comer to find suitable apartments.

We have a pier—a queer old wooden pier, fortunately without the slightest pretensions to architecture, and very picturesque in consequence. Boats are hauled up upon it, ropes are coiled all over it; lobster-pots, nets, masts, oars, spars, sails, ballast, and rickety capstans, make a perfect labyrinth of it. For ever hovering about this pier, with their hands in their pockets, or leaning over the rough bulwark it opposes to the sea, gazing through telescopes which they carry about in the same profound receptacles, are the boatmen of our watering-place. Looking at them, you would say that surely these must be the latest

boatmen in the world. They lounge about, in obstinate and inflexible pantaloon that are apparently made of wood, the whole season through. Whether talking together about the shipping in the Channel, or gruffly unbending over mugs of beer at the public-house, you would consider them the slowest of men. The chances are a thousand to one that you might stay here for ten seasons, and never see a boatman in a hurry. A certain expression about his loose hands, when they are not in his pockets, as if he were carrying a considerable lump of iron in each, without any inconvenience, suggests strength, but he never seems to use it. He has the appearance of perpetually strolling—running is too inappropriate a word to be thought of—to seed. The only subject on which he seems to feel any approach to enthusiasm, is pitch. He pitches everything he can lay hold of—the pier, the pailings, his boat, his house. When there is nothing else left, he turns to and pitches his hat, or his rough-weather clothing. Do not judge him by deceitful appearances. These are among the bravest and most skilful mariners that exist.

So many children are brought down to our watering-place, that, when they are not out of doors, as they usually are in fine weather, it is wonderful where they are put—the whole village seeming much too small to hold them under cover. In the afternoons, you see no end of salt and sandy little boots drying

on upper window-sills. At bathing-time in the morning, the little bay re-echoes with every shrill variety of shriek and splash—after which, if the weather be at all fresh, the sands teem with small blue mottled legs. The sands are the children's great resort. They cluster there, like ants: so busy burying their particular friends, and making castles with infinite labour which the next tide overthrows, that it is curious to consider how their play, to the music of the sea, foreshadows the realities of their after lives.

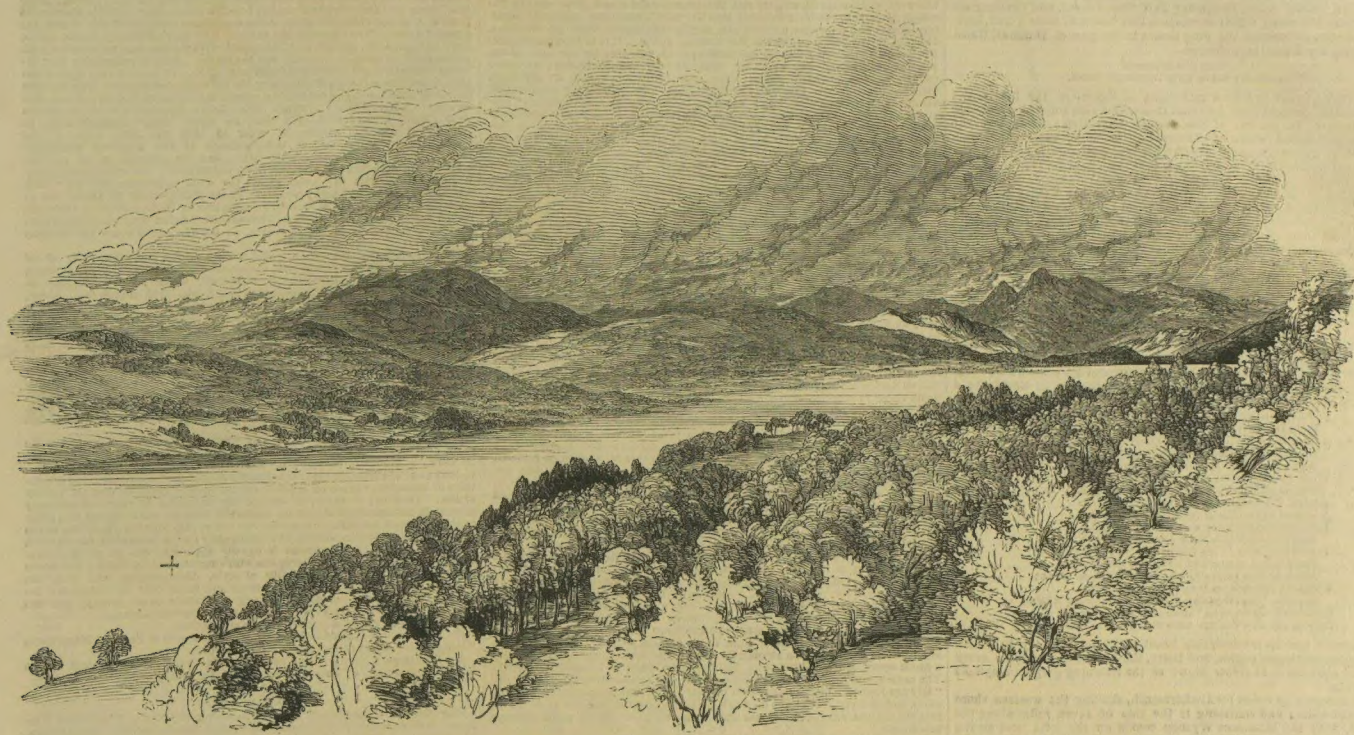
It is curious, too, to observe a natural ease of approach that there seems to be between the children and the boatmen. They mutually make acquaintance and take individual likings, without any help. You will come upon one of those slow heavy fellows sitting down patiently mending a little ship for a mite of a boy, whom he could crush to death by throwing his lightest pair of trousers on him. You will be sensible of the oddest contrast between the smooth little creature, and the rough man who seems to be carved out of hard-grained wood—between the delicate hand expectantly held out, and the immense thumb and finger that can hardly feel the rigging of thread they mend—between the small voice, and the gruff growl—and yet there is a natural propriety in the companionship: always to be noted in confidence between a child, and a person who has any merit of reality and genuineness, which is admirably pleasant.



BROADSTAIRS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.



## A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.



WINDERMERE.—FROM THE ROAD BETWEEN BOWNESS AND AMBLESIDE.

## A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT

The following short description of a tour through, or rather circuit of, the Cumberland Lake District, is intended for those only whose time, or rather circumstances, prevent them making a lengthened sojourn, to wander where fancy directs, and, like the honey-bee, cull sweets from every flower. To the tourist who has time and means, "Black's Guide-book" will pioneer into many otherwise hidden glens, solitary tarns, mountain passes, and places of historical and other interest. To it we are indebted, even in this hurried guide, as a means of refreshing our memory, and somewhat analysing the kaleidoscopic scenery we have been whirled through.

From east, south, and north—from the shores of the German Ocean, and almost from the "Land's End to John o' Groat's," the tourist may travel by rail, and alighting at the Borthwaite station of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, suddenly find himself in a land of surpassing loveliness. From the hotel opposite the station he will have a splendid view of Windermere and its mountain scenery; and from thence he may step on board the *Lady of the Lake*, or *Lord of the Isles*, and steam along the placid waters; or he may proceed by omnibus to Bowness, and from thence, with a pleasure-boat, thread the islets of Windermere, and view its ever-changing panoramic scenery—the villages and rustic cottages on its shores, its perfect combinations of the elements of landscape, "mountain and valley, wood and water," or he may wander through the neighbouring lanes, and

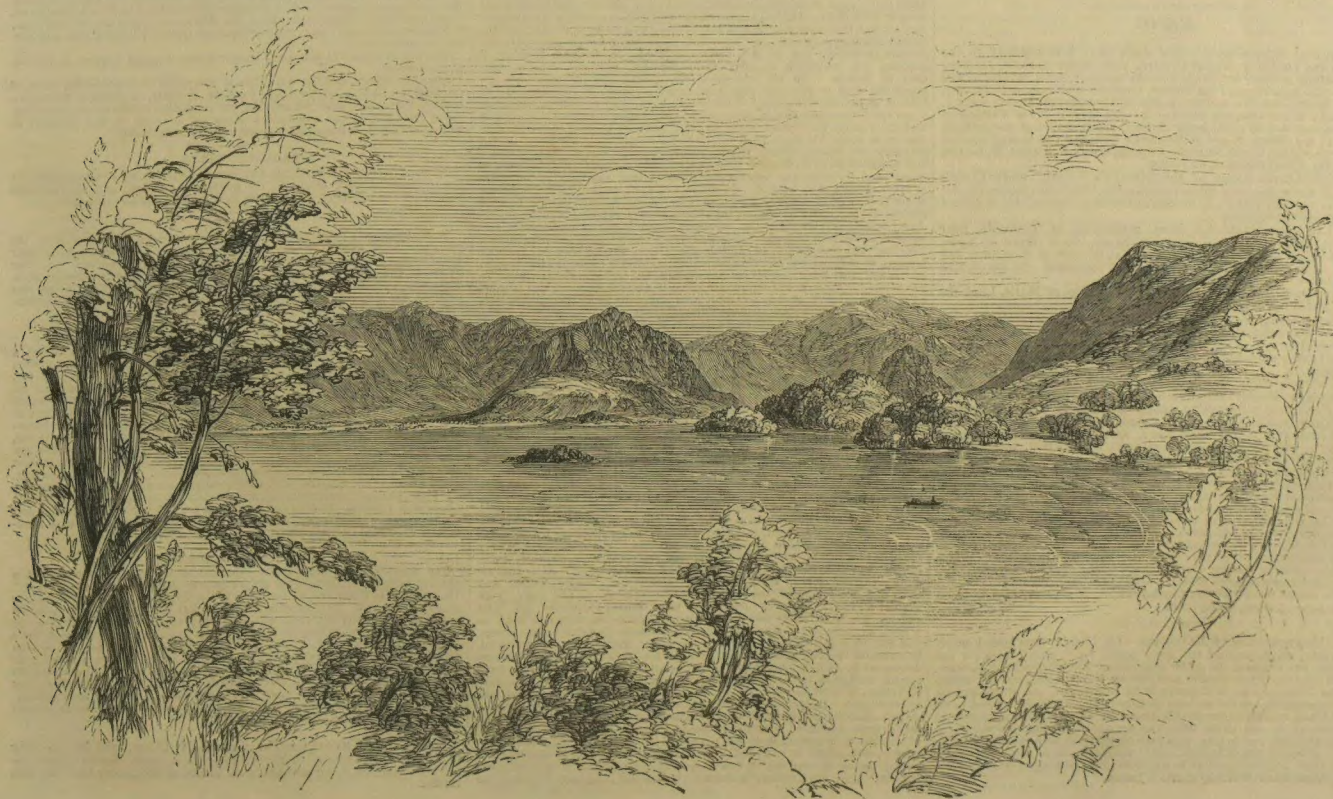


SADDLEBACK.—FROM THE ROAD BETWEEN AMBLESIDE AND KESWICK.

hold converse with rustic ignorance or polished refinement; for around him is a galaxy of talent of the *illustri* and lovers of the arts, who there seek a respite from the turmoil of the world without.

Returning from Bowness, the traveller will take the road to Ambleside; and a few yards before he reaches the main road between Borthwaite and Ambleside, he will be delighted with Professor Wilson's favourite view of the "River Lake," the view which we have engraved. Far up beyond the head of the lake are seen Langdale Pikes, easily distinguished by their conical form. To their left, in the extreme distance stands Bowfell, with Great End (the great end of Scawfell) in its rear. The dark mass in the left centre is Wetherlam; and again to the left of that, the head of Conistone Old Man breaks through the clouds. Crossing the main road, the traveller may visit Ellery lately the Professor's house; or he may return by the high-road, a short mile, past a new and pretty church to his inn at Borthwaite.

From Borthwaite the tourist will take coach for Ambleside, following a road exhibiting enchanting scenes at every turn; now overshadowed by noble trees—now emerging on the lake shore, and commanding distinct views of the Pikes of Langdale and Scawfell—now a foreground of meadow-lands and intersecting hedge-rows, scattered mansions, surrounded with tasteful plantations, shrubberies, and lawns, each an elysium of beauty. He will pass Lowwood inn, and there view the lake stretching away into far distance; then forward to Ambleside, with its acclivitous streets, itself an amphitheatre amidst an amphitheatre



DERWENT-WATER.—FROM SIR JOHN WOODFORD'S GROUNDS.



of hills (near the village is the celebrated waterfall of Stock Gill Force, a tributary of the brawling Rother); proceed from Ambleside to Keswick by coach, passing Rydal, whose name will long be associated with that of Wordsworth; view the Mere, and traverse its pretty vale, arrive at Grasmere, a perfect picture of still-life set in a frame of noble mountains. Silver Horn, Loughrigg Fell, Seat Sandal, and Grengair are chief among the many which encompass this beautiful scene; and, leaving Grasmere, commence the long ascent to the pass of Dunmail Raiser. At the top, the Kaise Gap, observe

That pile of stones  
Heaped over brave King Dunmail's bones.

Then, turning round to take a retrospect of Grasmere, the lovely and lone, wind the descent from Dunmail Raiser, and pass through the village of Wythburn, at the foot of the mighty Helvellyn; then skirt the rugged rock-bound slopes of Thirlmere, "strongly contrasting with Grasmere," narrow, almost river-like; it yet possesses many beauties. At its head it ends the frowning Eagle Crag, and near its foot the Raven Crag. Nearly midway it is crossed by a wooden bridge, forming a pleasing object in the scene. Cross the head of the Vale of St. John, with its celebrated "Castle Rig," described by Sir Walter Scott in the "Bridal of Triermah," which by the way, is a very fine scene. The scene is of viewing some wild border chieftain's stronghold, if he stumbles accidentally upon that remarkable object as he

#### Strays

In morning mist or evening haze,  
Along the mountain lone,  
That fairy fortress often met the eye  
As it rose upon the wooded slope  
Of the valley of Saint John.

Gain a magnificent view of Blencathra, or (more commonly) Saddleback, stretching easterly from Skiddaw Reach, Castle Rig, and look down the vale of Keswick, or lakes Derwent and Bassenthwaite, with their surrounding mountains, one of the finest prospects in England; a tourist has recorded the impression of his first view thus:—

I stood upon the Castle Rig, and viewed  
Lakes Derwent and Ullswater lying far below;  
A fairy scene it was, as many have,  
And bright as burnish'd silver it did glow;  
Small speck-like boats were passing to and fro.  
Close on the right the mighty Skiddaw rose,  
Eastward Blencathra's rugged crown did loom;  
Against the western sky, in serried rows,  
A host of tilled hills in jagged peaks arose.  
Lake Bassenthwaite in all its glory seemed,  
The Wythburn waters their rich-coloured verdure wore;  
Enchanting land! My fancy ne'er had dreamed  
Earth could so much of loveliness have bore.  
Meadows like emeralds fringed the bordered shore;  
Orchards and copses lay interspersed between;  
Keswick, and Grange's bowers, where Southey's lore  
Received fresh impulse, seemed to intervene,  
Only to add new charms unto that glorious scene.

On Keswick and its innumerable beauties it is unnecessary to dilate. With guides, carriages, ponies, and boats, the tourist may explore every point and nook, from Skiddaw Mawr to the frowning gorges of upmost Borrowdale.

Leave Keswick by coach for Cockermouth, skirting the western shore of Bassenthwaite; and charming is the ride of seven miles along the lake side, with the luxuriant Wythorn woods on the left; and on the right, across the lake, the lofty mountain range of Skiddaw, Longside, Culaide, and Dod. Near the foot of the lake is the inn of Peel Wyke; and from thence the road leads through a fertile vale to Cockermouth.

This town is chiefly celebrated for its castle, built soon after the Norman Conquest. It was a large and strong castle, and was the seat of King Charles; but was taken and partially dismantled by the Parliamentarians. The ruins and a portion entire are highly interesting; the gateway tower, displaying the arms of the time-honoured families of Umfraville, Loeche, Multon, Neville, and Percie, is a striking object.

Leave Cockermouth by rail for Whitehaven; crossing the river Derwent repeatedly by wooden viaducts, and obtaining on the way a passing glimpse of Puff Castle, once the site of a Roman castrum, afterwards occupied by Waldevie, first Lord of Alldale, and founder of Cockermouth Castle.

Arrive at Workington, a thriving sea-port on the Solway Frith, across whose broad expanse the Scotch coast appears well defined. Harrington, a small sea-port, with extensive chemical works in its neighbourhood, appears next; and on leaving it, the line skirts the sea-shore beneath huge cliffs, passing Lowen engine-works and the fishing village of Pastoor, to Whitehaven, a large town, where the collieries and collieries extensively worked beneath the sea. The collieries and adjacent lands are the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, whose possessions extend over a large portion of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, of which he is Lord-Lieutenant, and whose principal northern residences are Lowther Castle, in Westmoreland, and Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland. Leave Whitehaven by rail, passing through St. Bees, and Haverthwaite, and arriving at Cumbria, where, for its well-known far and wide by the success of its pupils in obtaining scholarships at Oxford. St. Bees is also renowned for sea-bathing; the purity of its waters, the superiority of its beach, the salubrity of its air, and general accommodation of its inns and private lodging-houses, rank it high among the places of public resort; added to this, the spirit of enterprise is abroad at the present time in furnishing baths of every description in a building adjacent to the beach.

(To be continued.)

#### MUSIC.

The musical entertainments this week have been confined to the seventh of the London Wednesday Concerts, under Signor Montelli's direction, at the Whittington Club; Mr. Henry Russell's American Notes, pictorial as well as vocal, at the Solo Theatre; the English Glee and Madrigals on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, with Messrs. Messrs. Williams, Messrs. Francis, Lockey, Land, Robbs, Whitehouse, and Phillips; the glee singing of the Whittington Lyric Club last Monday; Mr. Henry Phillips' entertainment at the Adelaide Music Hall; and Messrs. R. and H. Blagrove's sixth and last quartet concert, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, with Messrs. Williams, Messrs. R. Barnett, W. Dorrell, Clement, Bood, and Haverty, on Tuesday, at the Mortimer-street Rooms.

Last night's performance of Mendelssohn's "Paul," under Costa's direction, at Exeter Hall, with Mme. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Lockey, Whitehouse, and Herr Formes, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, will be noticed in our next week's impression.

Miss Catherine Layton has been rusticating at Trouville, near Havre, preparatory to her trip to America. She will give a concert at Havre, with Mr. Osborne, the pianist; and will sing at concerts at Manchester and Liverpool on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 1st of September. On the 3d, Miss Layton will depart for New York, from Liverpool.

The American journals announce the departure of Mlle. Lind for England, for the 15th of this month.

The final meeting for the performance of English glees and madrigals will be next Wednesday, thus terminating a most brilliant series of entertainments, thoroughly national in character and unequalled in execution. At the last concert nearly 600 persons were present, including a large number of aristocratic amateurs.

There is every reason to anticipate a brilliant meeting at the forthcoming Worcester Musical Festival, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th inst. A very excellent undertaking, under the title of "The Orchestral Society," has just been organized. The concert consists of Messrs. H. Blagrove, H. Russell (treasurer), and H. Russell (secretary). The society has been long in the air, and it is proposed to give eight annual concerts at St. Martin's Hall, beginning November 19th, and ending July 23d, for the execution of orchestral works of the highest class, and especially for the production of "new, untried, or comparatively unknown compositions." Such a society has been long in the air, and it is the philanthropic Society has been exclusively devoted to a limited repertoire. The band will comprise twenty-four first and second violins, Mr. Blagrove and Mr. Watkins principals; eight violas, Mr. Hill principal; eight violoncellos, Mr. Lucas principal; eight double basses, Mr. Knox principal; and the usual complement of wood, brass, and percussion. Mr. Hill is to be the conductor. In the list of honorary members are nearly thirty distinguished persons, native and foreign, including Madame Viardot, Thalberg, Madame Clara Novello, Platti, Miss Catherine Layton, Charles Hall, Sterndale Bennett, Botteini, Formes, Moquette, Miss Louise Pavesi, Adelaide Sloper, Miss Birch, Miss Goddard, Miss Kate Loder, Hayles, Phillips, &c.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS.—On Monday was issued an act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent on Thursday (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 64), to repeal the act for constituting Commissioners of Railways. From and after the 10th of October next, the act 5 and 10 Vic., cap. 105, constituting the Commissioners of Railways, shall be in force, and the powers, rights, and authorities vested and exercised by them are to be transferred to the Board of Trade, who are to exercise the same. The Board of Trade is empowered to continue all or any of the officers or servants, with the approval of the Treasury, and from and after the 10th of October next, to remove such officers or servants. After the 10th of October, one of the secretaries or other officers of the Board of Trade may be appointed to sign documents relating to railways which are to be received in evidence by courts of justice.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### HER MAJESTY'S.

On the occasion of Mr. Ballo's benefit, last Monday night, his own comic three-act opera, "Il Quattro Fratelli," was produced. When it is stated that this work was the eighth novelty and the twenty-third opera given during the season, it may be readily concluded that Mr. Ballo's herculean labours as musical director and conductor entitled him to the compliment from the direction, and also the liberal support of the musical public. It is to be regretted that the benefit was not given at an earlier period, not only for the sake of the popular composer, but also for that of the establishment; as there cannot be the slightest doubt, after the brilliant success of Monday's performance of "Il Quattro Fratelli," that the charming composition would have commanded large receipts, especially if, as originally proposed, Mme. Sonntag had sustained the part of *Hermia*, so eminently calculated as it is for her powers. "Il Quattro Fratelli" is one of the three operas written for Paris by Mr. Ballo; its original title was "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon," and it was brought out in 1844, as well as "Le Puits d'Amour," at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique; the other work, "L'Étoile du Sud," having been composed for the Grand Opéra (Académie de Musique). MM. Leven and Brunswick were the authors of the libretto. An English adaptation of "Il Quattro Fratelli" was done at the Princess Theatre, and the German version has been extremely popular at Vienna and other cities. The distribution of the characters here was as follows:—Gardoni, Pardini, Mercuiali, Balanchi, *Oliverio*, Riccardo, *Alfaro*, and *Rinaldo* (the four brothers); Mme. Giuliana, Mlle. Feller, and Mlle. Lanza, the three sisters; and *Adelina* (the three nieces); and Mlle. Cravelli, *Hermia*, the daughter of the Baron de Beaumont (Masse), *Uberto*, major-domo (Signor Dal Fiori), and *Leon*, steward to the four brothers (Signor Colletti). The plot is very ingenious and interesting. In the first act, Aymon is in Rome, and, after a long absence, he carries off his daughter Aymon to the castle of their deceased father, to open the casket containing his will, by which they find that they are penniless, and that they have been sent on their travels to learn the virtue of endurance under privations: then we have the second act, in which the Baron's children are passing off the eldest, *Oliverio*, as a rich man, on the Baron; next is the mutual recognition of *Hermia* and *Oliverio*, who had fallen in love with each other whilst the latter was on his travels; and the resolve of *Hermia* to free herself from a vow that she made early to enter a convent with her sister, and to marry the man she loved as they did, and, finally, the marriage of *Oliverio* with his three brothers acting as squire, for the Baron's children. In the second act, *Hermia* contrives to bring her three cousins in contact with the three brothers of *Oliverio*, and to marry them off; and the scene in which she achieves this manoeuvre, by means of three operatic acts, is a gem in the history of genuine comedy, each brother supposing that he is marrying *Hermia*. In the last act, the success of her clever plot is announced by the ringing of the bells in the three hermitages, and she reconciles each cousin to her allotted husband, by pointing out the splendour of their marriages.

Very delightful music has Ballo appended to the incidents: it is one continuous stream of flowing, graceful, fascinating melody, with neat and facile orchestration; here rising into ingenuity of construction, and anon pleasing by its piquancy and elegance. The spontaneous grace of the music is not less evident in the choruses and the chorine of the score, where its perfection, so stiffness; the ideas are prolific and ear-catching; and scarcely throughout the opera can the sense of a moment of *ennui* have intruded itself. One listened without fatigue, caring nothing about the vexed questions of forms of schools, or combinations, and of scientific details, and, as the music was so pleasing we know not why, nor cared not therefore, more forcibly realised than by Ballo's pretty inspirations, as light as an *omlette soufflée*, and as agreeable as a bottle of champagne as an obligato therewith—in short, the very model of a comic opera, replete with fluency, facility, and fertility of legitimate imagery. The audience were as gay as possible, under the exhilarating influence of the "Quattro Fratelli"—the interest never seemed to flag. The composer was cheered at the end of every act; and so conclusive was his personal triumph at the close, that the cry and calls of the house were exclusively for Ballo's name and appearance.

The execution was more remarkable for its artistic ensemble than for individual excellence: *Hermia* is not precisely adapted to Mlle. Cravelli's style; her comedy is stiff, artificial, and exaggerated, and her execution of the third act passages is not less so; and the libretto, in the hands of the singers, is not less so. Mlle. Giuliana's rendering of a sparkling rondo, "I son felice," was deservedly applauded, and narrowly escaped an encore. Gardoni's opening romance, "Via tarda e nera," with an elegant orchestral under-current, the graceful and delicate melody, and the beautiful and delicate melody, was heard advantageously; and the cantabile, "Si era sera alfin," made a great impression. Masse developed comic powers, as the Baron, of high order; the duo *buffo* between him and Colletti, in the second act, made quite a sensation, and was redoubled, and the singers did not accept the compliment. Attention must be drawn to the remarkable grace and ingenuity of the second act, and to the novel and effective termination of this lively and interesting scene, in which poet and composer have so cleverly coalesced.

The second act of Rossini's "Cenerentola," with the duo, "Un segreto," between Pardini and Colletti, was the next act, and was well received. "Né più né meno," and the divertissement, "Les Graces," concluded Mr. Ballo's benefit performance.

Mme. Barbéro-Nini repeated her superb performance of *Lucrezia Borgia* last Saturday evening, and was again warmly applauded. The success of the magnificent singing of this truly great artist, but, late as the season is, we still hope to hear her in the principal characters of her repertoire; for the hold this most finished and thoroughly dramatic vocalist obtains on her auditory, by the style and the immense energy, recalls the pearly days of Pasta and Grisi on the same boards.

Wednesday was given as a subscription night, in place of Tuesday, September 2, when the last of Verdi's "Due Foscari," with Colletti, Donizetti's "Fidèle du Régiment," with Alboni, and the "Il Prodigio" divertissement of the second evening were given.

On Thursday, "Don Giovanni" was repeated.

Last night (Friday), the second act of "Il Prodigio," and Ballo's "Il Quattro Fratelli," were announced, Masse appearing for the last time.

Mme. Cravelli, the chief of the musical public, will re-appear this evening as *Rosina*, in "Il Barbier."

##### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Scarcely a year since, the name of Charles Gounod was almost unheard of in the musical world. If inquiry had been made in Paris, it would have been found that a pupil of the conservatoire, of that name, had won the second grand prize in 1837, and in 1839 had carried off the first grand prize for a composition, that he had been a pupil of Reicha and Habvy; that he went to study at the French Academy, at Rome; that from that period he was less sought of, some persons pretending that he had become a priest. M. Gounod, however, it appears in the history of music, as a name, and as a long resident in Vienna. He did not rush into it, and it was only towards the close of the past year that rumours began to be circulated in Paris of an unknown musician, whose works were likely to make a sensation. The reports assumed and varied, and the name of Gounod was mentioned as to the abilities of M. Gounod. On the 16th of April last, his "Saffo" appeared at the Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, with Mme. Viardot as the inspired poetess, Mlle. Fomest as *Glycère*; Guymard, *Phaon*; Brémont, *Phyllis*; Marié, *Alceste*; and Arns, the *Chaperon*. Viardot's "Glycère" was a composition terminated on the 16th of May, "Saffo" was presented six times; and after Arns's "Zerlina" was brought out for Alboni, and Mme. Viardot had left Paris for London, so satisfied was the Parisian manager with the impression created by "Saffo," that Mlle. Fomest, in part, was unfortunately. When we add to this fact, that M. Roqueplan has given M. Gounod a commission to write a new five-act opera, enough will have been stated to prove that M. Gounod's *début* as a composer in Paris has been thoroughly successful.

On Saturday night, the Italian adaptation by Fontana of the work of MM. Angier and Gounod was met with great splendour. The two scenes of the first and third acts—a square before the Temple of Jupiter; and the Rocks of Leucas, with the temple on the island in the distance, and the rippling waves on the sea-shore—may be cited as most magnificent spectacles, by the pictorial and the scenic effects, and the costumes, and the cast for the principal parts was first-rate; the choral and orchestral execution was beyond all praise; the music of Gounod, in the first and last acts, is full of melody, and very beautiful, and the music of the second act, is a proof of a failure. No inspired Orpheus could have saved such a failure, and repulsive libretto; and, like many other noble productions of the most gifted composers, "Saffo" will perish from the weakness of the poem.

The two scenes of the opening scene (there is no overture, is a religious march in E flat, common time, and in 4/4 time, and in 3/4 time, and in 2/4 time, and in 1/4 time, and in 1/2 time, and in 3/8 time, and in 2/8 time, and in 1/8 time, and in 1/16 time, and in 1/32 time, and in 1/64 time, and in 1/128 time, and in 1/256 time, and in 1/512 time, and in 1/1024 time, and in 1/2048 time, and in 1/4096 time, and in 1/8192 time, and in 1/16384 time, and in 1/32768 time, and in 1/65536 time, and in 1/131072 time, and in 1/262144 time, and in 1/524288 time, and in 1/1048576 time, and in 1/2097152 time, and in 1/4194304 time, and in 1/8388608 time, and in 1/16777216 time, and in 1/33554432 time, and in 1/67108864 time, and in 1/134217728 time, and in 1/268435456 time, and in 1/536870912 time, and in 1/1073741824 time, and in 1/2147483648 time, and in 1/4294967296 time, and in 1/8589934592 time, and in 1/17179869184 time, and in 1/34359738368 time, and in 1/68719476736 time, and in 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EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The amount of tonnage registered at the respective ports of London and Newcastle on the 1st of February last was—Sunderland, 209,273 tons; Newcastle, 192,699; Shields, 125,759. So that in this national race the former port stands third, and the latter second, and third.

Her Majesty has just signified her approbation of the British Ladies' Female Emigrant Society by forwarding £100 in aid of its funds. This society was established not to promote emigration, but to elevate its character by providing for the moral and spiritual well-being of female emigrants, by the appointment of a chaplain, and by the distribution of Bibles, and by supplying the emigrants with books and works to employ their time during the voyage.

We regret to learn that Sir George Grey is still suffering from the effects of his recent severe attack. The Right Hon. Baronet was sufficiently convalescent to take carriage airing during the week, but still remains very weak.

The late Dr. Lingard has left his valuable library to St. Cuthbert's College, Durham.

A vacancy in the representation of the East Riding of York is caused by the death of Mr. Henry Broadley, M.P., which took place in Christchurch, St. James's-square, on Saturday last. The hon. gentleman was in the 65th year of his age.

According to the *Globe*, since Sir John Romilly took his seat in the Rolls Court, on the 15th of April last, he has cleared off every portion of the business of the court. He has disposed of 90 causes and re-hearings, 101 further directions, pleas, demurrers, and exceptions, 25 special cases, 160 further directions, besides short causes and contempt petitions. Judgment has been given in every instance, with a single exception, in which it was thought that by delaying a decision the parties may be brought to an amicable arrangement.

The Hon. C. S. Hardinge was on Saturday elected without opposition as member for the borough of Dorchester.

Mr. Headlam, of the Chancery Bar, M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will, we understand, be immediately added to the list of Queen's Counsel.

Viscount Mandeville is suffering from the effects of an accident which occurred to his Lordship about a fortnight since, at the Countess of Jersey's soirée, where a candleman falling from the noble Viscount's head, and hurt him so much that he has been unable to get up from any kind of excitement has been enjoined by his medical attendants.

Mr. W. Bushfield, M.P., continues in a state which leaves little or no reason to hope for his recovery. His strength is greatly prostrated, and it is believed by his medical advisers that he is altogether unlikely to rally. Mr. Bushfield is in his 79th year.

A pension of £200 a year on the civil list has been conferred upon Mr. Silk Buckingham, who has contributed much to literature, especially by his useful records of travel. A pension of £20 a year has also been given to Colonel Trenchard, the author of several works on political economy. Mrs. Jamieson, the authoress of "Characteristics of Women," "The Female Characters of Shakespeare's Plays," &c., has also received a pension on the civil list of £100 a year.

The low fares at which the Midland and Great Northern Railways are conveying passengers to London have stimulated the curiosity of the humbler classes in Yorkshire to visit the Exhibition in a very extraordinary degree. A trip to London and back for 5s. is what no one had dreamed of seeing. Tens of thousands have gone from the West Riding within the last two or three weeks; and not only have persons gone who possessed the pecuniary means, but great numbers have raised the means by pawning watches, blankets, and other articles.

On the morning of Friday week, one of the finest salmon that has been taken in the Tay for several years was caught near the mouth of the river Earn, six or seven miles below Perth. It measured 3 feet 10 inches in length, 2 feet 4 inches round the middle, and weighed 40 lb., being 1 lb. heavier than a large fish of the same species lately caught in the Spey.

A school of design is about to be formed at Limerick, under the patronage and support of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. Moncell, M.P., and Mr. Wyndham Gould, M.P.

A fire broke out in the town of Armagh on Wednesday (last week), which destroyed five houses, and a great deal of property besides, before it was subdued.

Floods, which occurred in the early part of last week, in the county of Armagh, have proved destructive to property and life. Two men were drowned, and eight bridges were swept away. In several places new beds have been formed by the streams, seriously damaging the grain crops.

The payments out of the Encumbered Estates Court (Ireland) in the last week amounted to £92,000, the largest sum distributed in any week since the appointment of the commission, and the whole amount distributed from the commencement amounts to £1,300,000.

As some youths were bathing on Tuesday in the Thames, off Crawley's iron wharf, a lad named Kent got out of his depth, and immediately sank. It is supposed he was getting out of the way of a steam-boat which was in sight, and not being able to swim, the swell occasioned by the vessel washed over his head, and the unfortunate youth was immediately carried under some barges. The three were not in requisition, though not soon enough to save life.

Sir David Brewster has been elected foreign corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna.

A man named Douglass was lately executed at New York, for murder on the high seas. A romantic life of Douglass appeared next day in the *New York Herald*, written by himself, and on Monday a letter he left behind him, stating that there was much of it fictitious, and that he had upon a yarn to oblige a mistress. He owed £10 to the mistress, and thus paid him; for the *Herald* gave £10 for the story.

Among the recent arrivals in the Great Exhibition from the United States are a ruling pen, and a pen, and a pen, which are considered as surpassing everything else of the kind now extant. The pen-filer is a simple contrivance for raising the pens used in ruling account books, and it is calculated to do the work of six journeymen. The paging machine prints on both sides of the sheet simultaneously, and is capable of paging twenty reams per day; whereas the machine at present in use can only print one side of the paper at one time, and accomplishes but two reams per day.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that the Earl of Cardigan is about to retire from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 11th Hussars.

Mr. John Perrie, a farmer, of Westgate-street, Gloucester, has a cat which on Tuesday brought forth a kitten, and on Monday a letter he left behind him, stating that there was much of it fictitious, and that he had upon a yarn to oblige a mistress. He owed £10 to the mistress, and thus paid him; for the *Herald* gave £10 for the story.

It is the intention of the Royal Commissioners to form a museum, containing specimens and drawings of all the objects of interest in the Crystal Palace, to remain at the Crystal Palace, and to be open to the public view. They have issued circulars to the exhibitors, requesting them to co-operate in the design.

The Hamburg Free Trade Association offered last year a prize of 20 Louis-d'or for the best concise and popular essay on Free Trade principles and their application. The commission has taken several months to compare and weigh the merits of the 38 manuscripts submitted to its judgment, and has now awarded the prize to W. Schmiedlin, of Basel. His pamphlet, entitled "Protective Duties or Free Trade," is very ably written, and kinds such rapid sale that in a very short time it has already gone through four editions.

Cardinal Antonio Maria Cadolini, Bishop of Ancona, died there on the 1st inst.

The order issued recently by the Admiralty, that no contract mail packet should be built of iron, has been rescinded.

The Law Amendment Society of Glasgow have appointed a committee to consider the best mode of beginning the preparation of a report on a general scheme of amalgamation of English and Scotch law.

So large a quantity of timber and wood goods generally has been unloaded in the wood docks from the vessels arrived from British North America, that extra exertions on the part of the dock and revenue authorities have been found requisite in order to obtain the measurement and official account of the goods in time to meet the requirements of the trade.

The *Courier de la Gironda* states that the captains of several vessels, who had taken out a number of females on speculation to San Francisco, had been under the necessity of selling them by auction, in order to defray the expenses of their passage. The cheapest among them were knocked down at £4 3s.; the others, according to their youth and beauty, fetched better prices; but the highest sum obtained was £11 5s.

A bridge of considerable architectural merit is now being erected over the vale between Albano and Aricia, in the line of the Via Appia Nuova from Rome to Naples. It began in 1846, and is intended for avoiding the very rapid descents and rises on both sides of the vale. The viaduct consists of three ranges of arches, of which the lower row contains ten, the middle thirteen, and the upper seventeen arches, all built of brown stones. The cost of these works is estimated at 250,000 Roman scudi, and would be much greater if the quarries whence the stones and the *pietraforte* are obtained were not close at hand.

Early on Saturday morning, a fire took place in the rick-yard of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Coombe House, near Wimbledon and New Kingston, Surrey. The ricks and stabling standing on the property were destroyed, to the value of £2000.

The *Great Britain* steam-ship, after undergoing a thorough repair, is expected to be fit for sea in about two months. She is now in the Liverpool graving dock, where she has received a new keel, having been formerly flat, and a spacious and splendid saloon has been fitted up on her deck, extending the entire length, 878 feet, of the vessel, on her transatlantic voyage in October, under the command of Captain Matthews, formerly of the *Great Western*, and afterwards of the *City of Glasgow*.

Mr. Arnold, the magistrate at Worship-street, will take the place of Mr. Burrell, in the Westminster court at Queen's-square, and will be succeeded at Worship-street by Mr. D'Eyncourt, the newly-appointed magistrate of the police district.

There has been a meeting between the authorities of the Midland and Great Northern Railway, but no terms have been come to for arranging the rivalry that exists between them, with a view to a return to what are called "paying" fares.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PARVUS JUDIC. To avoid the prolix and tedious legislation during the progress of a game, you should apply to Leubach, of Flessibility, who furnishes you with the rules and regulations. W. H. A. Neuberger. It is not correct, nor approaching correctness.

ALBUCH. We have not space this week for your letter on the subject of the Chess-critic's *Beit's* *Leit*, but the subject shall not be lost sight of.

STEVENS. The first will serve as a rather neat but easy enigma. The other two are quite below par.

THE Grand Lincolnshire Chess Meeting which we mentioned in our notice last week for Thursday, the 9th of October next, and will be held in the Assembly Rooms, Lincoln.

ARRANGED. It is gratifying to know that by far the most eminent of the Chess magistrates who visited England to take part in the Chess Congress (see man Major Jaenisch) declined to visit Lincolnshire to have anything whatever to do with the opposition who were of the London Club and regard them with the same feelings of disgust which every player of spirit and gentlemanly spirit in this country does. 2. A drawn game. 3. Published by Chessmen and Hall.

A MARK OF THE WORLD.—Our space is too restricted just now to admit of the publication of your letter, but it is a waste of honest indignation to expend it on such a farce as the cup for the foreign games of the Chess Club; but, although the scribe (I suppose £20 value was magnified into one of £200) low entered, and the competition has proved a most contemptible and ridiculous affair.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 394, by M. P. Sirius, Philo-Chess, Ardena, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 395, by M. P. Sirius, Philo-Chess, Ardena, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 396, by M. P. Sirius, Philo-Chess, Ardena, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 397, by M. P. Sirius, Philo-Chess, Ardena, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 398, by M. P. Sirius, Philo-Chess, Ardena, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 399, by M. P. Sirius, Philo-Chess, Ardena, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 400, by M. P. Sirius, Philo-Chess, Ardena, are correct.

3. We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of some admirable games played in Russia lately between Major Jaenisch and Mr. Petroff, and the letter with Mr. Schumacher. To the same players we are likewise indebted for some problems of rare excellence, the best of which we shall from time to time make public through the medium of our Chess column.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 391.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K 4th (ch) 2. K takes Q  
2. P to K 3d (ch) 3. K to K 6th  
3. B to K 3d (ch) 4. K takes it

4. Kt to Q 2d—Mating next move.  
either at K B 3d or at Q B 4th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 392.

It has been suggested by several correspondents, that this problem may be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves, thus:—

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. K Kt to K 6th 2. K takes Kt, or (a)  
2. Kt to K 5th (ch) 3. K to K 4th

3. R to Q 7th—Mating next move.

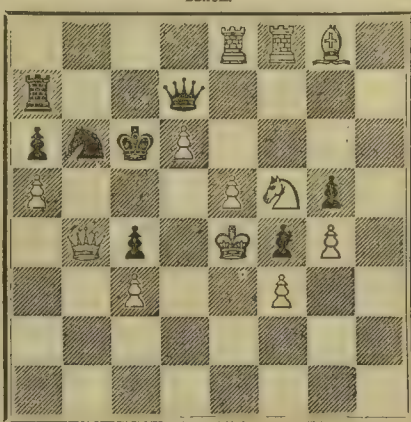
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. K Kt to K 6th 2. K takes Kt, or (a)  
2. Kt to K 5th (ch) 3. K to K 4th

3. R to Q 7th—Mating next move.

PROBLEM NO. 395.

Composed and presented by Mr. SACROFF, of St. Petersburg.

BLACK.



White, having to play, compels Black to mate him in four moves.

GAME IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

BETWEEN MESSRS. STAUNTON AND ANDERSEN.

(Scott's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. S.)  
1. P to K 4th 2. P to K 5th  
3. P to K 3d 4. P to K 3d  
5. P to Q 4th 6. P to Q 4th  
7. B to K 3d 8. B to K 3d  
9. B to K 3d 10. B to K 3d  
11. P to K 3d 12. P to K 3d  
13. K to K 3d 14. K to K 3d  
15. K to K 3d 16. K to K 3d  
17. K to K 3d 18. K to K 3d  
19. K to K 3d 20. K to K 3d  
21. K to K 3d 22. K to K 3d  
23. K to K 3d 24. K to K 3d  
25. K to K 3d 26. K to K 3d  
27. K to K 3d 28. K to K 3d  
29. K to K 3d 30. K to K 3d  
31. K to K 3d 32. K to K 3d  
33. K to K 3d 34. K to K 3d  
35. K to K 3d 36. K to K 3d  
37. K to K 3d 38. K to K 3d  
39. K to K 3d 40. K to K 3d  
41. K to K 3d 42. K to K 3d  
43. K to K 3d 44. K to K 3d  
45. K to K 3d 46. K to K 3d  
47. K to K 3d 48. K to K 3d  
49. K to K 3d 50. K to K 3d  
51. K to K 3d 52. K to K 3d  
53. K to K 3d 54. K to K 3d  
55. K to K 3d 56. K to K 3d  
57. K to K 3d 58. K to K 3d  
59. K to K 3d 60. K to K 3d  
61. K to K 3d 62. K to K 3d  
63. K to K 3d 64. K to K 3d  
65. K to K 3d 66. K to K 3d  
67. K to K 3d 68. K to K 3d  
69. K to K 3d 70. K to K 3d  
71. K to K 3d 72. K to K 3d  
73. K to K 3d 74. K to K 3d  
75. K to K 3d 76. K to K 3d  
77. K to K 3d 78. K to K 3d  
79. K to K 3d 80. K to K 3d  
81. K to K 3d 82. K to K 3d  
83. K to K 3d 84. K to K 3d  
85. K to K 3d 86. K to K 3d  
87. K to K 3d 88. K to K 3d  
89. K to K 3d 90. K to K 3d  
91. K to K 3d 92. K to K 3d  
93. K to K 3d 94. K to K 3d  
95. K to K 3d 96. K to K 3d  
97. K to K 3d 98. K to K 3d  
99. K to K 3d 100. K to K 3d

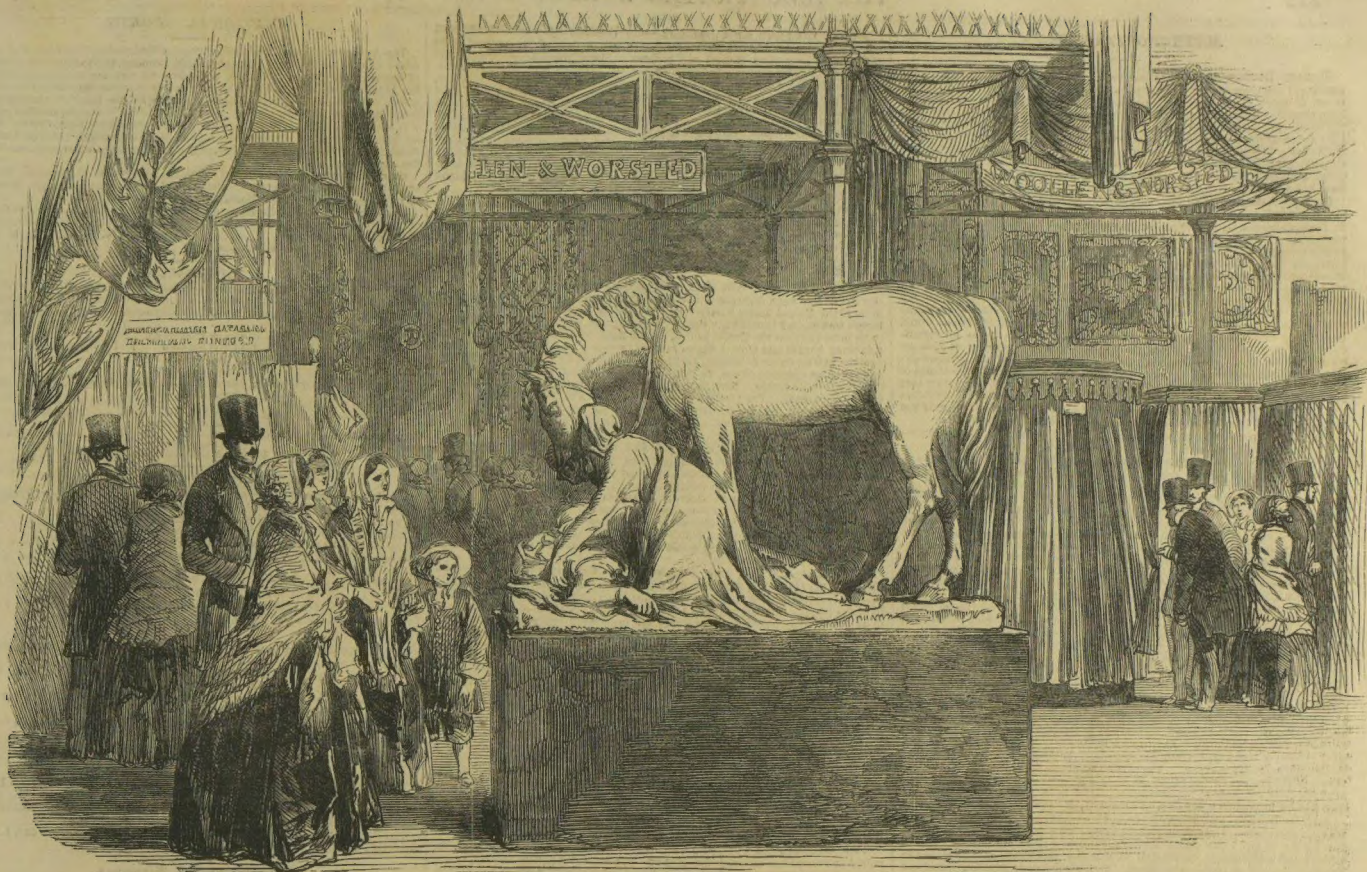
(a) From this point Black commenced an attack, when, possibly followed up, must have given him the game, as he believes. (b) This move Mr. Andersen appears to have overlooked when he played his K to K 3d. (c) This position is extremely critical for both parties. If Black, instead of continuing the offensive, had played P to K 3d, his adversary might have completely upset all his designs by moving P to K 3d. (d) Black might also have played this, securing two Pawns for the loss of the exchange. (e) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (f) In proper play, Black would never have failed to see that Kt to K 3d (ch) was the right move. (g) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (h) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (i) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (j) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (k) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (l) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (m) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (n) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (o) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (p) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (q) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (r) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (s) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (t) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (u) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (v) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (w) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (x) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (y) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (z) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (aa) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (ab) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ac) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (ad) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ae) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (af) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ag) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (ah) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ai) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (aj) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ak) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (al) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. 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(bj) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (bk) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (bl) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (bm) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (bn) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (bo) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (bp) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (bq) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (br) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (bs) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (bt) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (bu) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (bv) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (bw) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (bx) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (by) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (bz) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ca) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cb) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (cc) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cd) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ce) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cf) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (cg) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (ch) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ci) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cj) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (ck) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cl) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (cm) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cn) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (co) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cp) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (cq) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cr) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (cs) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (ct) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (cu) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cv) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (cw) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cx) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (cy) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (cz) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (da) White's move is undoubtedly correct. (db) Black's move is undoubtedly correct. (dc) White's move is undoubtedly correct. 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GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—HOTEL DE VILLE.—THE GRAND STAIRCASE.





THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—"THE MOURNERS," BY LOUGH.

## VIEWS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The pictures presenting themselves to the eye of the spectator as he wanders through the principal avenues of the Great Exhibition, are endless in variety, and of inexhaustible interest. We have engraved many of them, from time to time, each having its own peculiar and recognisable features of beauty; and, perhaps, upon the whole, these Views will, in after time, afford the most agreeable and telling reminiscences of a great national event, which will probably remain without its equal in the page of history. The Views which we have engraved for our present Number are taken from two distinct portions of the Building. The first represents a portion of the British Nave, in the woollen and worsted department, where, amidst the wonderful and important products of our industrial skill, stands Mr. Lough's plaster group of "The Mourners"—a work full of touching sentiment, which, if we mistake not, strikes a sympathising chord in the hearts of many of the thousands who daily behold it; though, at the same time, we must be permitted to say, that,

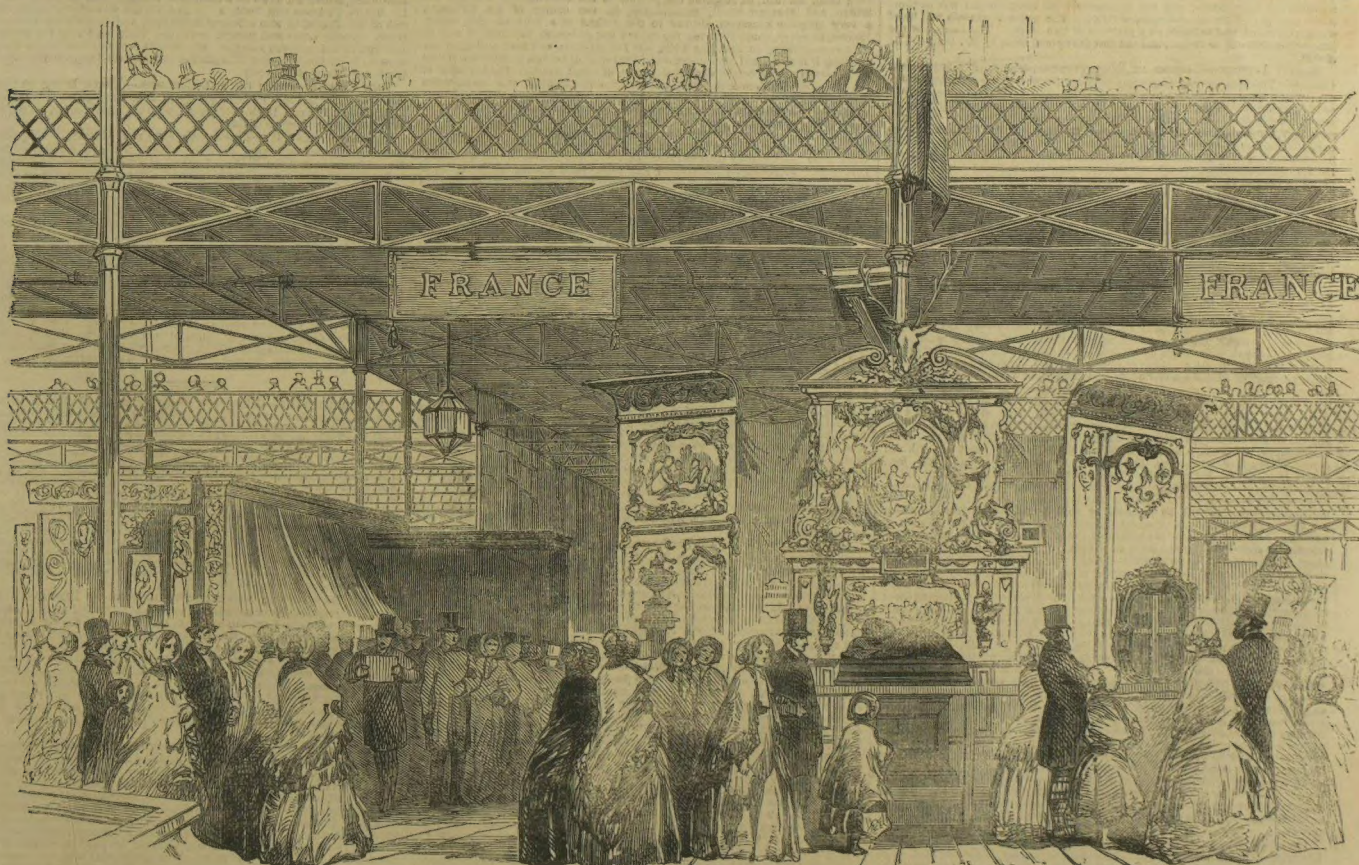
for many reasons, it is a subject better adapted to the painter's than the sculptor's art.

The other Engraving represents a portion of the French department, the surrounding objects being chiefly decorative works, and various productions in *carton pierre*, *papier maché*, and other like materials. The invention and taste which our neighbours of France display in works of this character call for the highest commendation.

A desperate encounter took place a few days ago between the crews of a Greek ship and an Austrian ship which were moored in Newport Dock, Bristol. The two vessels were lying alongside of each other, and, through some misunderstanding, since Sunday the crews had been continually quarrelling. On Monday they met in Pilligwenly, and had a regular fight with long knives. The police and inhabitants, fearing such deadly weapons, were reluctant to interfere. After fighting for some time, and cutting each other in a dreadful manner, Superintendent English arrived, and, with assistance, took twenty-eight into custody. Four of the combatants were severely stabbed, and a fifth is not expected to live, as he received a dreadful cut in his bowels, dividing the intestines. The

men in custody appeared before the magistrates on Wednesday, when two were fined 40s. each, 19 fined 10s. each, and seven discharged.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT RAMSGATE.**—On Saturday last, Ramsgate was thrown into a state of great excitement by the death of two individuals under the following circumstances:—About half-past nine a gentleman was bathing, and having got considerably out of his depth, was unable, from the extreme violence of the waves, to regain his footing. The sea was unusually rough, and the rain pouring down in torrents. The proprietor of the machine which he had just quitted, who was a first-rate swimmer, plunged in, with his clothes on, and endeavoured to save him. With great difficulty he succeeded in pushing him in towards the shore, but the exertion was too much for him, and he let go his hold and was seen no more. His wife and three of his children were on the beach, and rent the air with their shrieks. Several individuals rushed into the water, and succeeded in bringing the unfortunate gentleman to the shore, but he expired within a few minutes. Meantime a man lashed a rope round his waist, and plunged in after the "machine" man, but he was himself drawn in to all appearance dead. Animation was, however, at length restored. The boats and drags were put into requisition to find the body of the unfortunate machine man, but without success.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—VIEW IN THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT.



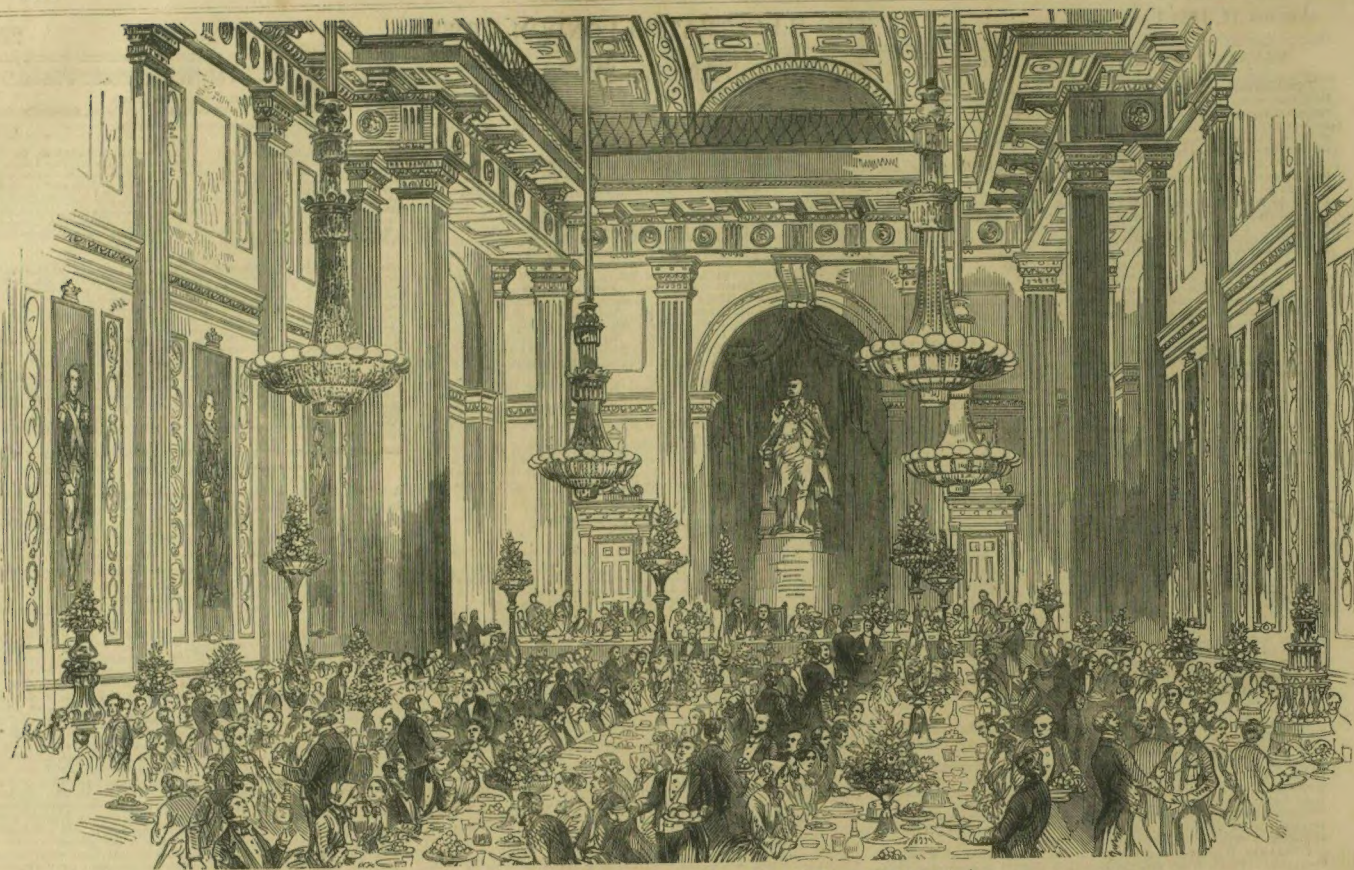
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—On Wednesday evening the last

Scotland.

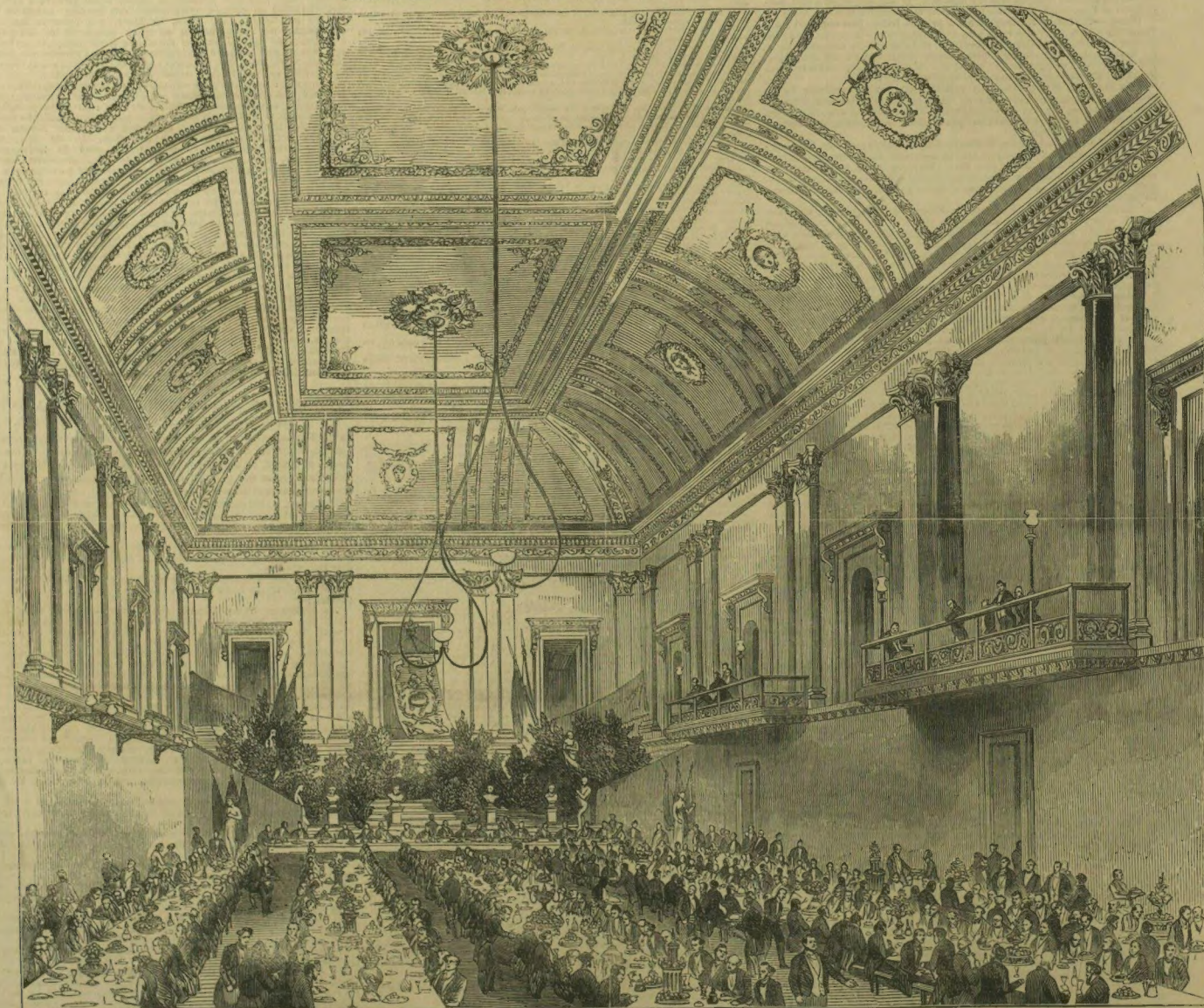


Several other toasts were drunk, including the "Health of the President," proposed by the Bishop of Oxford; and the proceedings terminated.





SOIRÉE OF THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, IN FREEMASONS' HALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



DINNER OF THE COMYNES SOCIETY AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, VICTORIA-ROOMS, BRISTOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)